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tinctive name. In these islands, the oranges containing a smaller one within them, are termed *pregnadoes*, or pregnant fruit, and Ferrari (*Hesperides*) conveys this same idea in calling such fruits *fœtiferes*.

Moquin Tandon states, that three and even four fruits have been found enclosed, one within another, but does not name the kinds of fruit in which these unusual numbers have been noticed.

There is an apple-tree in Pennsylvania, the fruit of which, when cut longitudinally, presents two sets of carpels, or cores, and is popularly known there as the "Two-storied Apple," the extra set being above the other. This case is still different from the editor's orange, or the "Horned Orange." The flower of this apple is apetalous by abortion, and bears upon the calyx tube a set of supernumerary carpels, which stand in place of the petals, and which in the developement of the calyx-tube, to form the mass of the fruit, become involved by and imbedded in it. GEORGE THURBER.

§ 172. **Hypogaeous Fruiting in Callitriche.**—The following communication was sent to me, as editor of the *American Agriculturist*, for publication in that journal. As the observation, which, so so far as I can learn, is for the first time recorded, is of interest to botanists only, I requested the author, Doct. J. P. Joor, of Harrisburg, Texas, to allow me to transfer it to the BULLETIN, as it would here meet the eye of a much larger number of botanical readers.
GEORGE THURBER.

Callitriche Nuttallii, Torr., a very diminutive, prostrate species, is not uncommon in the damp soils of South-Eastern Texas. It hugs the ground at all times very closely, and after a while appears to take root at every joint. The rooting I find, however, to be a mistake. The peduncles, two at each joint, are quite short at flowering time. After the flowers are fertilized, the peduncles lengthen, at the same time turning downwards, until the little nutlets, characteristic of the genus, are forced quite beneath the surface of the moist earth. If collected at this time, the peduncles appear like roots, bearing little tubers at their ends.

Several of the Leguminosae, and some other plants, ripen their fruit under ground, but I have never seen any allusion to the same thing in *Callitriche*. J. F. JOOR, M.D.

§ 173. **The Tamarisk Naturalized.**—Doct. J. F. Joor, Harrisburg, Texas, writes: "On a recent visit to Galveston, I found a Tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica* (I think), growing on the island in the greatest profusion, along ditches, the borders of ponds, etc., and apparently perfectly naturalized. It is the only arborescent plant that seems to thrive on the island. I do not think it has before been reported as growing wild in the United States."

§ 174. **Obituary.**—Prof. Oran Wilkinson Morris, A.M., recently Librarian of Cooper Union, died on the 9th day of August, 1877, at the house of his son, Dr. Moreau Morris, in East 52d St., New York City.

He was a lineal descendant of Richard Morris, who emigrated to this country from the West of England in company with John Winthrop and was an honored member of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He was born in Ames, Montgomery County, N. Y., where his father was a small farmer, on the 5th day of February, 1798, and at death was 79 years and 6 months of age. His life has been one of many years of usefulness, and his memory will be long cherished by those whom, being dumb, he has taught to speak, and whose minds have been lifted from mental darkness. Thoroughly master of the sign language, he was yet one of the first in this country to advocate and put in practice, literally, "teaching the dumb to speak."

He prepared for college at the Albany Academy, but being compelled by straitened circumstances to abandon this cherished hope, he devoted himself to teaching, in various district schools, "boarding round," until in 1829 he received the appointment of Principal of the "Central Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, located at Bowman's Creek," now called Buel, in Montgomery County, N. Y.

In 1833 this asylum was consolidated by State enactment with the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at which time he moved with his family to this city and became one of the Professors in that now famous institution. This connection continued until 1869, with the exception of two years spent in Knoxville, Tenn., in organizing the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in that city. It will thus be seen that forty years of the most active portion of his life has been devoted to the instruction of that unfortunate class.

Since 1869, at which time his life long partner, whom he married in 1823, died, he held the office of Librarian of Cooper Union, and the many thousands who have visited that great public beneficiary will testify to his untiring zeal, faithfulness and urbanity as an officer and friend.

Notwithstanding the obligations of his occupation as teacher, by his untiring industry, he became a proficient in the sciences of Mineralogy, Conchology, Botany, Astronomy and Meteorology. In Numismatics he was also a devotee. While Curator of the Museum at the Deaf and Dumb Institution he made a rare and valuable collection.

In Meteorology and its phenomena he seemed to take his greatest delight, commencing daily observations more than forty years ago, when recording instruments had not attained their present perfection. Prof. Morris was the meteorological recorder of the Smithsonian Institute, for this city, from its organization to the present time, and he was often called upon by the courts as an expert and reliable observer in determining disputed conditions of weather on certain days in question. Among his papers may be found probably the only reliable records of Meteorology of this locality, dating back fifty years.

Prof. Morris leaves three sons and one daughter, living at the present.

He was an active member of the New York Historical Society, the old Lyceum of Natural History (now the New York Academy of Sciences), the Geographical Society, the American Institute, etc., etc., and of the 23d St. Presbyterian Church.

Prof. Morris was one of the earliest members of the TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB, and contributed to its Catalogue a carefully compiled list of the plants he had for many years noted as growing on this island, either native, naturalized, or generally cultivated. On all his trips and excursions he was wont to gather whatever he thought would interest his associates of the Club. Of late years he has been unable to attend our meetings, but all the older members will affectionately cherish his memory.

§ 175. **Asplenium Filix-femina,** *Var.* **laciniatum,** Moore.*— In the BULLETIN for April, 1876, I mentioned receiving some sterile specimens of a fern that I thought I had succeeded in identifying as the above variety of the Lady-fern. The specimens were found by Miss Eliza Hosmer, in Monmouth Co., New Jersey. The next season, at my request, Mr. Guilford, of Red Bank, N. J., visited the locality and succeeded in finding two plants which he sent to me. These plants have been growing nearly two seasons between other forms of the same species, and I have just succeeded in securing a fertile frond by which I am able to confirm my previous judgment.

The plants are small and very peculiar in their appearance. The fronds are finely laciniate, and uniformly very irregular in outline. The pinnæ are extremely variable in length, some of them terminating abruptly, others being nearly one-sided—but all laciniate—as if from an injury. These peculiarities may be seen even in the young fronds when unrolling.

I am not inclined to recognize the so-called varieties of this protean species as we find them growing with us, but this form certainly has a better claim to be considered a variety than any with which I am acquainted. GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1877.

§ 176. **Publications.**—1. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, July and August: Habenaria (Platanthera) rotundifolia, proves to be a true Orchis, having a pouch to the pollinia disks, and Pursh's name, O. rotundifolia, is the proper one. Has any one yet observed whether our H. viridis has its glands protected by pouches? Prof. Farlow gives interesting cryptogamic notes, particularly on Stahl's study of the Lichens. Dr. Gray has an interesting article on the extraordinary petioles of the cotyledons in *Megarrhiza Californica*, Torr. On germinating some fresh seeds, Dr. Gray found that the body of the seed in its shell was raised well out of the soil upon what seemed a well developed radicle, but the cotyledons never expanded. After the lapse of about a fortnight the plumule came separately out of the soil. The plumule had come forth from the base of what appeared to be an elongated radicle (of two or three inches in length), and below this the thickening of the root, which acquires enormous dimensions in old plants, had already commenced. A large amount of the nourishing matter stored in the cotyledons had been carried down to the root and used in its growth as well as in that of the plumule. The latter came from a cleft at the very base of the seeming radicle, which otherwise appeared to be solid. But on cutting it across toward the base it was found to be tubular, and when

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* Described and figured in Moore's "Nature Printed Ferns," Vol II., p. 41, Pl. lix.-A; also in Lowe's "New and Rare Ferns," p. 130, Pl. lv.-B.